HB 1541 2004 A bill to be entitled

1

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

An act relating to pawnbroking; amending s. 539.001, F.S.; revising a definition to refer to the term "stolen" rather than "misappropriated"; revising the time period that a pawnbroker is required to secure and maintain goods that are the subject of a purchase transaction in certain circumstances; providing that inspections by law enforcement officials must be conducted in a reasonable manner so as not to disrupt the pawnbroker's business operations; limiting construction of the effect of the act; deleting a limitation requiring the conveying customer to be convicted of theft as a condition precedent to the court ordering such customer to repay the pawnbroker certain moneys; prohibiting a county or municipality from requiring a pawnbroker to pay any fee or charge that is not assessed to other retail businesses; revising references to the term "misappropriated," to conform; revising a reference from the term "misappropriation" to the term "theft," to conform; amending s. 539.003, F.S.; limiting the use of records relating to pawnbroker transactions; providing an effective date.

22 23

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

25 26

27

28

24

Section 1. Paragraphs (c) and (f) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (9), paragraphs (b) and (n) of subsection (12), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (15),

Page 1 of 7

paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (16), and subsection (20) of section 539.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

539.001 The Florida Pawnbroking Act. --

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

4950

51

52

53

54

55

56 57

- (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Claimant" means a person who claims that his or her property was stolen misappropriated.
- (f) <u>"Stolen</u> <u>"Misappropriated</u>" means stolen, embezzled, converted, or otherwise wrongfully appropriated against the will of the rightful owner.
 - (9) RECORDKEEPING; REPORTING; HOLD PERIOD. --
- All goods delivered to a pawnbroker in a pawn or purchase transaction must be securely stored and maintained in an unaltered condition within the jurisdiction of the appropriate law enforcement official for a period of 30 calendar days after the transaction if the pawnbroker is delivering the original transaction forms to the appropriate law enforcement official or, in the case of a purchase transaction, for a period of 15 days if the pawnbroker is electronically transferring the information from the transaction form to the appropriate law enforcement official. Those goods delivered to a pawnbroker in a purchase transaction may not be sold or otherwise disposed of before the expiration of such period. Inspections by law enforcement officials must be conducted in a reasonable manner so as not to disrupt the pawnbroker's normal business operations. The pawnbroker shall make all pledged and purchased goods and all records relating to such goods available for inspection by the appropriate law enforcement official during normal business hours throughout such period. The pawnbroker must store and maintain pledged goods for the period prescribed

 in subsection (10) unless the pledged goods are redeemed earlier; provided, however, that within the first 30 days after the original pawn, the pledged goods may be redeemed only by the pledgor or the pledgor's attorney in fact. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the pawnbroker to attach information required to be maintained pursuant to this subsection to the individual items which have transferred to the ownership of the pawnbroker by operation of this subsection and which, subsequent to the appropriate hold period required by this subsection, have been offered for sale by the pawnbroker.

- (12) PROHIBITED ACTS.--A pawnbroker, or an employee or agent of a pawnbroker, may not:
- (b) Refuse to allow the agency, the appropriate law enforcement official, or the state attorney, or any of their designated representatives having jurisdiction, to inspect completed pawnbroker transaction forms or pledged or purchased goods during the ordinary hours of the pawnbroker's business or other time acceptable to both parties. The appropriate law enforcement official shall disclose to a claimant the name and address of the pawnbroker, the name and address of the conveying customer, and a description of pawned, purchased, or consigned goods that the claimant claims to be stolen misappropriated.
- (n) Knowingly accept or receive <u>stolen</u> misappropriated property from a conveying customer in a pawn or purchase transaction.
- (15) CLAIMS AGAINST PURCHASED GOODS OR PLEDGED GOODS HELD BY PAWNBROKERS.--
- (a) To obtain possession of purchased or pledged goods held by a pawnbroker which a claimant claims to be stolen

87

88

8990

91

92

93

94

95

96 97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114115

misappropriated, the claimant must notify the pawnbroker by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person evidenced by signed receipt, of the claimant's claim to the purchased or pledged goods. The notice must contain a complete and accurate description of the purchased or pledged goods and must be accompanied by a legible copy of the applicable law enforcement agency's report on the theft misappropriation of such property. If the claimant and the pawnbroker do not resolve the matter within 10 days after the pawnbroker's receipt of the notice, the claimant may petition the court to order the return of the property, naming the pawnbroker as a defendant, and must serve the pawnbroker with a copy of the petition. The pawnbroker shall hold the property described in the petition until the right to possession is resolved by the parties or by a court of competent jurisdiction. The court shall waive any filing fee for the petition to recover the property, and the sheriff shall waive the service fees.

- (b) If, after notice and a hearing, the court finds that the property was <u>stolen</u> <u>misappropriated</u> and orders the return of the property to the claimant:
- 1. The claimant may recover from the pawnbroker the cost of the action, including the claimant's reasonable attorney's fees. $\frac{1}{2}$ and
- 2. If the conveying customer is convicted of theft, a violation of this section, or dealing in stolen property, The court shall order the conveying customer to repay the pawnbroker the full amount the conveying customer received from the pawnbroker for the property, plus all applicable pawn service charges. As used in this paragraph, the term "convicted of"

includes a plea of nolo contendere to the charges or any agreement in which adjudication is withheld.: and

- 3. The conveying customer shall be responsible to pay all attorney's fees and taxable costs incurred by the pawnbroker in defending a replevin action or any other civil matter wherein it is found that the conveying customer was in violation of this paragraph.
- (16) HOLD ORDERS; ISSUANCE; REQUIRED INFORMATION; PROCEDURES.--
- (a) When an appropriate law enforcement official has probable cause to believe that property in the possession of a pawnbroker is stolen misappropriated, the official may place a written hold order on the property. The written hold order shall impose a holding period not to exceed 90 days unless extended by court order. The appropriate law enforcement official may rescind, in writing, any hold order. An appropriate law enforcement official may place only one hold order on property.
 - (c) A hold order must specify:
 - 1. The name and address of the pawnbroker.
- 2. The name, title, and identification number of the representative of the appropriate law enforcement official or the court placing the hold order.
- 3. If applicable, the name and address of the appropriate law enforcement official or court to which such representative is attached and the number, if any, assigned to the claim regarding the property.
- 4. A complete description of the property to be held, including model number and serial number if applicable.

5. The name of the person reporting the property to be stolen misappropriated unless otherwise prohibited by law.

6. The mailing address of the pawnbroker where the property is held.

- 7. The expiration date of the holding period.
- (20) CONFLICTING ORDINANCES.--Any county or municipality may enact ordinances that are in compliance with, but not more restrictive than this section, except that local ordinances may not restrict hours of operations other than between midnight and 6 a.m. Any ordinance that conflicts with this subsection is void. Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of a county or municipality to establish land use controls or require a pawnbroker to obtain a local occupational license. A county or municipality may not require a pawnbroker to pay any fee or charge that is not assessed to other retail businesses within its jurisdiction.
- Section 2. Section 539.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 539.003 Confidentiality.--All records relating to pawnbroker transactions delivered to appropriate law enforcement officials pursuant to s. 539.001 are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and may be used only for official law enforcement purposes that are directly related to the recovery of stolen property and may not be used to profile pawnshop customers. This section does not prohibit the disclosure by the appropriate law enforcement officials of the name and address of the pawnbroker, the name and address of the conveying customer,

HB 1541 2004 or a description of pawned property to the alleged owner of 172 pawned property. 173 174 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004.